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WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1904.
 No. 13

Insulation During June.

Geo. L. Bloomfield, Auditor of the St. Louis Republic, says that the actual number of full copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic during the month of June, 1904, all in regular circulation, was as per schedule below:

Copies.	Date.	Copies.
108,000	16	108,360
108,410	17	107,550
108,640	18	109,110
108,040	19 (Sunday)	121,530
122,110	20	107,510
107,730	21	108,980
107,020	22	108,480
107,480	23	108,120
107,020	24	110,590
108,000	25	108,800
108,700	26 (Sunday)	123,840
123,470	27	108,200
107,800	28	110,080
107,040	29	109,150
108,370	30	109,250

For the month.....3,300,410
 All copies mailed in printing, left over.....70,283

Number distributed.....3,370,127
 Age daily distribution.....107,471
 Said George L. Bloomfield further says that the per cent of copies returned and reported unsold during month of June was 7.6 per cent.

Geo. L. Bloomfield.
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
 Term expires April 23, 1906.

INCREASING PATRONAGE.

The attendance in the tenth week of the World's Fair is stated officially at 592,203, making the daily average nearly 100,000. In the ninth week the attendance was 540,340 and in the eighth 540,485. The average patronage of the sixty-one days during which the Exposition has been open is 4,068,225, or a little more than half of which is credited to the four weeks ending July 9.

A daily attendance of 100,000 is not what an institution of this size and merit should attract. But the showing up to this time is satisfactory, however, when it is considered that conditions have been adverse to an extent. An impression had been created at the Exposition was in an unfinished state. Another impression had been created that the cost of living was unreasonably high. There had been one apprehension relative to the possible discomfort of the weather. It was supposed by many persons that the presumably unfinished state of the position had been responsible for a lack of effective advertising.

All of these objections now have been removed. The world at large is aware that the Exposition is not only finished, but that it is far larger and even better than original plans had contemplated. Many of the chief exhibitions are each greater than the best at preceding international shows; and, as Doctor Albert Shaw states in the July Review of Reviews, if any criticism is to be found in the St. Louis World's Fair it is "the bewildering magnificence."

As to the charges concerning the cost of living, experience has refuted them. St. Louis has entertained at least 500,000 visitors in the past two weeks, and, as far as is known, no complaint has been made, although the wish is officially expressed that complaints be made in order to prevent extortion and mistreatment. In the last issue of the Outlook an editorial statement is made that the Exposition deserves liberal patronage. In this connection it is asserted that the price of rooms is practically normal, but that a meal which cost 40 cents in New York or Boston would cost 90 cents in St. Louis at this time.

The Outlook is furnishing this information for the benefit of St. Louis and the World's Fair, as well as for the benefit of its readers, and its sincerity cannot be questioned. Its manifest purpose is to induce as many persons as possible to accept the rare opportunities offered by the World's Fair. But there is evidence that the Outlook is wrong regarding the prices of meals. There are restaurants which get comparatively high prices; but in most of them the price of a meal is little or none at all higher than it was a year ago. In order to confirm this assertion reference may be made to an incident of last week. Mr. William Jennings Bryan ate supper in a respectable restaurant, in the heart of town, and paid only 40 cents for meat, potatoes, milk and muskellon. Several restaurants of this kind, which number customers among persons in moderate circumstances, have prices which are just as reasonable. In an extraordinary period, 30 to 50 cents is not too much for a wholesome meal.

The weather hardly could be better, except that there was rain several days in two weeks. Yet in those two weeks the attendance exceeded 1,000,000. The days have not been sultry. As a rule, they have been fair and cool. The nights are conducive to rest, especially after 10 o'clock. In general, the weather is ideal for recreation and sight-seeing. If, in the beginning, there was warrant for the belief that the Exposition was not more widely and enthusiastically advertised, because it did not deserve to be, the advertising which leading journals pay for are now giving should be commensurate with the quality of the St. Louis World's Fair.

a standard publication which is not emphasizing these merits, with the object of benefiting its readers. All objections are answered, all criticisms are refuted, the patronage is increasing, and there is bright promise that the World's Fair will be a popular success, as it ought to be, since it already is an artistic success.

STATES REQUIRED TO WIN.

With a candidate to carry New York, Democratic hopes are well founded. Almost certainly the Empire State will cast its votes for Parker. He is the logical representative of New York in this campaign, as he is of the other foremost Commonwealths in the Union. Parker is a power in New York politics. He may be said to be accustomed to carrying the State. He began his political career in a county "hopelessly Republican." He was the only Democrat in that first contest who was elected, all the other candidates rolling up Republican majorities of from a thousand to fifteen hundred. From that date, 1877, he has been carrying New York. In 1885, being nominated to succeed himself as Supreme Judge, the Republicans of the district in their convention paid the Judge the high compliment of refusing to nominate against him, and he was elected without opposition. This may be taken as a tribute to his judicial qualities and as indicative of his political strength. In 1890 McKinley carried New York by a majority of 270,000. The following year Judge Parker in his famous campaign for the Judgeship of the Court of Appeals swung back the political tide and rolled up a Democratic majority of 80,000—a political achievement almost without parallel. New York will stand solidly and powerfully behind the Chief Justice of its Court of Appeals for the Presidency.

Since McKinley's lead of 270,000 eight years ago Republican pluralities in New York have steadily fallen. In 1898, a year after Parker's great victory in the judicial election, Governor Roosevelt had but 17,000 plurality. In the presidential election of 1900 McKinley had but 140,000—a loss of 130,000. Roosevelt's plurality was cut to 8,000 in 1902 for Governor Odell. In this election there were enough scattering votes to number seven times Odell's plurality—enough if added to the Democratic vote to have given the latter party a margin of 50,000. The scattering and independent elements have since been taken into the Democratic fold. Eight years have wiped out New York's Republican plurality. Democratic organization has superseded Democratic chaos in the vital State, and Parker spells enthusiasm for all elements and worthy interests, popular, social, commercial, financial. Added to the normal Democratic strength which such a leader would command will be the accession of Republican votes repelled through distrust of an impulsive and unsafe candidate.

On the other hand, the Republican party is in no shape for a contest. Peace between Platt and Odell is as difficult as between the pike blossoms in Missouri. On the same day when New York votes for a President it will elect a Governor, and of necessity he will be either a Platt or an Odell man. It is certain that to some extent the knife will be pried by the factionists. Platt's followers in the city and a by no means inconsiderable number in the State would fight an Odell man, probably with even more vigor than they fought Odell in 1902. The Odell people up-State would battle to down a Platt man. The presidential stake will not have sufficient weight to suspend the factional war. It should be borne in mind that both factions are essentially hostile to Mr. Roosevelt. The New York Republican situation is not essentially different from that in Wisconsin. In the latter State the feud is fresh. In New York it is old and deep.

With New York added to the Democratic count the element of doubt over the result in November is lessened by a tremendous margin. Two hundred and thirty-nine electoral votes are required to win, and of these Democratic stands assured of 198; being the 159 of the solid South, including Maryland, which the Republican authorities concede, and the thirty-nine of New York. Democracy, therefore, has to find but forty-one votes.

As New York goes so in all probability will go Connecticut, with its seven votes, and New Jersey with its ten. West Virginia, with its seven, may be counted upon with reason. California with ten is likely to be taken from the Republican column. Republicans concede it to be doubtful. Wisconsin, with thirteen, is doubtful, but a Democratic probability. The total electoral vote of these States is forty-seven.

Indiana may be considered confidently a Democratic opportunity. By carrying Indiana with its fifteen votes Democracy could make up its necessary forty-one votes without Wisconsin and without Connecticut—or without West Virginia. In Illinois Democracy has a good fighting chance. Its twenty-seven votes simplify the question of possible combinations. But without either Illinois or Indiana, and indeed without Wisconsin—any of which States furnishes the key to Democratic victory—several estimates founded upon reason remain to furnish the necessary forty-one votes.

Nevada is concededly Democratic. California is probably Democratic. Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Colorado are placed in the doubtful column by the narrowest and most reluctant Republican estimates. Delaware is likewise placed in this column, though it would seem to be less doubtful than several of the others, and may be left out of the calculation. The total vote of the other States named in this group is twenty-nine. Democracy requires but seventeen of these votes added to the votes of New Jersey, Connecticut and West Virginia in order to win. Give Democracy California, Oregon and one other of the Western group of seven States named and the total is made. Or give California and Oregon to the Republicans, and the remaining of the doubtful group to Democracy, and the result is the same.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The fact that ninety-one entries are recorded for the World's Fair aerial contests allows an estimate of the efforts which are being made to solve one of the most difficult of present problems. The tragic history of ballooning at a time when experimentation was almost precarity of fatality, and the equally tragic, but probably less sensational, history which has been made since some of the danger has been removed, ought to have a deterrent influence. But desire for achievement, enthusiasm for the novel and extraordinary, infatuation for the seemingly impossible, keen fascination in the quest and attainment of knowledge of an exceptional character, serious scientific interest, perception of advantages which might be gained, and ambition for renown are included among incentives which control and suppress fear and defy danger. Thirty years ago a hot-air balloon ascension brought out crowds. To-day it is considered rather commonplace. Now even the parachute is classed, more or less, as an ordinary device, and a parachute descent is no longer a great attraction.

That there are hundreds of conscientious and capable men who are confident that the human brain will discover principles and invent devices for aerial navigation is indicated by the unexpectedly large enrollment for the World's Fair contests, as well as by the practical work done in European armies and representative organizations. Whether the solution of the problem might serve practical ends or not, it will be solved if it can be solved, though the solution should only satisfy the craving for new knowledge. The presence of danger cannot suppress that impulse.

The World's Fair aerial contests, and also the exhibits, will illustrate what has been done thus far with airships, aeroplanes, kites and balloons, of what use the devices are or may be, in what direction and upon what principles work and experimentation are being done, and probably will stimulate interest in subjects concerning the conquest of the air. The grand award of \$100,000 is for achievement in the airship contest; the other awards relate to other divisions of aeronautics.

Some conception of the exhibits, and the instruction which they convey, may be had from the display made by General Baden-Powell of the British Army. He exhibits instruments used in warfare; how they are used and why. His experiments have attracted world-wide attention. His and other exhibits include all kinds of devices that are in service and on trial for various purposes. As in all of its undertakings, the World's Fair management has made this one thorough. The contests and exhibits will show attainment up to this time and give some suggestion as to prospective success. In all circumstances they must be interesting to everybody, whether scientist, soldier, sailor, civilian or adventurer. What promise there is, if any, of aerial navigation, no one can say, as yet; and, therefore, no one can predict what practical purposes might be served. But shrewd and industrious and determined men are struggling confidently, and their work deserves a place, for many reasons besides the popular reason, in an international exposition.

One of the incidental exhibits in the World's Fair is "the evolution of the adding machine." Some interest also attaches to the invention of the recording machine, which counts the ballots that are cast and yet performs no freakish multiplication and subtraction, or detraction. The automatic machines excel in simple mathematics.

The question presented to the voters of the United States is: Shall the Democrats rule or the Republicans misrule? It is a question suggested by platforms and nominees. Some ancient surgical instruments, taken from the ruins of a Roman city, will be put on exhibition in the Liberal Arts building. It is hoped that no implements of war have become mixed among them.

As everything else is closely watched in St. Louis, professional burglars have begun stealing overcoats. They desire to cover their retreat.

If the Igorrotes cannot be induced to don trousers, President Francis might ask Doctor Mary Walker to address them.

Meat packers are on a strike, but eating will not be stopped among the Igorrotes.

RECENT COMMENT.

An Experience in the Russian Army.
 Harper's Weekly.

I was gradually falling asleep when suppressed sobs struck my ear. The beastly drunk Sergeant Major was the disturber of the quiet. In the barracks. He approached some of the sleeping young soldiers, woke them rudely, and asked them: "Who is our present Secretary (Minister) of War?" "What is his name, surname, full title?" "Wee to those who did not answer promptly and correctly. They received a sound lashing with the buckled end of a heavy soldier's belt.

"What does this mean?" asked I of my friend Ivan Ivanoff. "Is that allowed in our squad?" "Allowed? Of course it is contrary to all laws and regulations. But our Sergeant Major is a personal favorite of the chief of our regiment, and may do what he pleases with impunity. It is like this: The recruits punished by the Sergeant Major are poor devils who failed to pay the customary tribute when entering the squad. The Sergeant Major is a brutal and greedy fellow half crazed with drink. He feels dry and wants to get some money."

"How high is the tribute paid by the recruits to the Sergeant Major?" "Not less than five rubles, at any rate. Yes, bitter is the life of a young soldier," concluded my friend, meditatively.

A Living "Dead" Language.

Here's another new thing about New York: Latin, the pure Latin of Cicero and Caesar and Virgil, supposed to be a dead language, is a living tongue in this city, and a mighty useful one, too. In all Roman Catholic colleges and secondary schools Latin is taught, of course, very thoroughly and carefully. In many of these institutions Latin conversation is practiced, as it is in Catholic schools alike in France, Italy, Germany and Ireland.

And educated Catholic immigrants, unacquainted with English, and it is possible to get along from their own countrymen by the common tongue. For example, the other night a reporter wanted to interview an Italian woman in Brooklyn who spoke no English. A German priest, ignorant of Italian, offered to help. He found an Italian boy just two weeks in this country, halled him in Latin and pressed him in as interpreter. The reporter would ask a question in English, the priest would turn it into Latin, and the boy would put it to the woman in Italian. The answer would travel back from Italian to Latin and thus to English. The priest and the boy kept it up for a quarter of an hour and were never stumped once.

"I use Latin in a third of my parish work," said the priest. "It is really of more practical use to me than any living tongue except English."

Fitting "The Accession on the Pronoun."

New York Sun.
 Two negro women boarded a Pennsylvania avenue car at Seventh street. One was a large, dark-skinned woman, freshly dressed; the other was a small, yellow woman, wearing a modest gown. The women were discussing a mutual friend, Mr. Jenks. The large woman spoke in loud tones and pronounced the name of the man as though it were spelled J-I-N-K-S. It was evident from the expression on the face of the smaller woman that she was annoyed by the loud talking and mispronunciation of her friend. Finally she protested: "You speak of Mr. Jenks as though his name were spelled with an 'I' instead of an 'e'."

"Oh, yes," the large woman exclaimed, "I perceive you puts the accent on the pronoun."

Mr. Bryan in 1891.

Saturday Evening Post.
 Mr. Bryan came to Washington in November, 1891. He looked younger by thirty years than he does now. Also he was slim and, as said the fat knight, might have crawled through an Alderman's thumb-ring. I remember, in those first days, how Mr. Bryan was gratified, not to say flattered, because the oil painting of the late Sam Randall, then being hung in the lobby, would have passed for his picture, so much was Mr. Bryan in looks like the great protectionist.

The Calendar of Cash.

New York Life.
 "Then is your wife coming back?" "Oh, during the latter part of a thousand dollars."

A Superior Tie.

"Do you know my friend from Philadelphia?" "I have a nodding acquaintance with him."

Deceased.

Chicago Daily News.
 Little Willie: "What's a cannibal, pa?"

BRILLIANT RECEPTION IN HONOR OF MRS. CHARLES MERCER HALL.

Daughter of the Democratic Nominee for President Entertained at Home of Lady Managers by Mrs. Daniel Manning—Many Persons Conspicuous in Official and Social Circles Attend—Disorder in the Board Dispersed.

Gloom was dispelled yesterday from the home of the Board of Lady Managers at the World's Fair by the pretty tea and reception given by Mrs. Daniel Manning, President of the board, in honor of Mrs. Charles Mercer Hall, daughter of Judge Alton B. Parker.

Thought of all difficulties in the board were cast aside and forgotten. The rooms, which have been in darkness for the last week, in the absence of entertaining, were made bright again with gorgeous floral decorations of cut flowers, potted plants and beautifully gowned women. Mrs. Hall and her husband, the Reverend Charles Mercer Hall, who have been the guests of Mrs. Manning for the last week, will depart today for Esopus, N. Y., to spend the remaining summer months with Mrs. Hall's father, the Democratic nominee for President.

Because of Mrs. Hall's early departure, the affair was rather impromptu, and as the 20 invitations were issued to the tea on only one day's notice, there were not as many guests as are usually in attendance at the splendid functions given at the home of the Board of Lady Managers. What the reception lacked in the number of guests, however, was made up in the brilliancy of the entertainment.

Never has there been a more distinguished gathering at the functions given by the Board of Lady Managers. In the receiving line with Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Hall were the other members of the board, who have arrived to attend the board meeting tomorrow. These were Mrs. John M. Holcomb of Indianapolis, Mrs. William Coleman of Louisville, Mrs. Frank L. Brown of Denver, Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery of Portland, Ore., and Mrs. A. J. Von Mayer of New York.

Mrs. Hall wore a simple gown of lavender silk, with a cascade of long, wavy hair of white silk. With this she wore a large white hat with a large veil of white silk, which she held off her forehead. Mrs. Manning wore an elaborate gown of lavender silk, with a cascade of long, wavy hair of white silk, which she held off her forehead. Mrs. Holcomb was gowned in a white crocheted lace robe with white lace picture hat.

Mrs. Ernest wore a simple gown of gray silk, with white straw hat trimmed in pink ribbons. Mrs. Montgomery was gowned in white silk, with black hat. Mrs. Von Mayer wore white silk, with white hat, with large white picture hat of lace.

Mrs. Coleman wore an elaborate trailing gown of white crocheted lace, with white lace hat trimmed in pink ribbons. Mrs. Belmont presented.

One of the guests of the afternoon who shared honors with Mrs. Hall was Mrs. Perry Belmont of New York. Mrs. Belmont was attired in a handsome gown of white chiffon, hand painted in pink roses, over pink silk. With this she wore a large black cup picture hat with large blue velvet plume. Her only jewels were a necklace of pearls, and a pair of always characteristic, a pair of Mrs. Belmont's handsome gloves.

Mrs. Francis Carl, wife of Colonel Kingsbury, commandant of the Jefferson Guards, wore a stunning costume of gray silk, with white picture hat, with a gray and straw hat. There was a large sprinkling of men in cool summer dress present. Mrs. Perry Belmont wore white-striped flannel trousers with blue-geometric coat and straw hat. Captain Kingsbury wore a blue suit, with white picture hat trimmed in pink ribbons. Former Senator Thomas A. Carter, President of the National Commission, who is very busy, never spending more than ten or fifteen minutes at any one function. He walks through the rooms and shakes hands with his friends and the guests presented to him and takes his leave, seldom stopping for refreshments.

Francis Hirschberg, who is chairman of the World's Fair Reception and Entertainment Committee, always arrives early at these functions. He appears to enjoy them thoroughly and usually is one of the last to depart.

Colonel H. P. Kingsbury, commandant of the Jefferson Guards, is another who is fond of society, and is always sure to be present at the functions given by the Board of Lady Managers. He is usually accompanied by a lady of society, and is usually seen at afternoon functions, and is always sure to be present at the functions given by the Board of Lady Managers.

Among the visitors to the Exposition is Mrs. Belinda S. Bailey of San Francisco, Cal., who is national president of the Ladies of the G. A. R. She attended the convention of the Department of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, and of the Department of New York, at Rochester. She will be joined here by her daughter, Miss Vivian. She is the guest of Mrs. Wilson, Maple and Hamilton avenues.

Miss Lucetta Kern of No. 585 Fairmount avenue and Miss Tillie Levy of No. 207 Morgan street, departed last night for Louisiana, Mo., where, after a visit to the Mitchell Hotel at St. Louis, they will visit other cities in Northern Missouri.

Isidor Michael and Mrs. Gusie Michael, who have been visiting the World's Fair as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Levy of No. 210 West Morgan street, returned to their home in Louisiana, Mo., last night.

Graham H. Harris, president of the Board of Education, Chicago, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. E. W. Hall of West Morgan street, departed yesterday for New York on route to France to join his wife and daughter.

Display in Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game Interests Visitors.
 The skin and fur exhibit, and the forest scene at the west end of the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, are interesting visitors to the building. In the forest scene the animals are trapped. The bear trap is not chained to an immovable object, but to a small section of a log about three feet long. When the bear is caught in the trap he would tear his foot off in his attempt to release himself if he could not pull the object along with him. In this way he soon gets accustomed to it, and gradually learns to pull the log along. Sooner or later, however, the log becomes lodged between trees or other objects, to which place he is easily tracked on account of the path made by the log. In one of the glass cases in this exhibit is a reindeer fawn overcoat valued at several thousand dollars. It has the warmth of a much heavier fur coat, and it sheds water like rubber. It is claimed that it would hold a man up in water. Three skins of Manchurian tigers attract unusual attention, owing to their size. The largest of the three measures more than 14 feet.

St. Louis is the largest primary fur market in the world. It was as a fur market that St. Louis was founded, and ever since it has been the leading market for American furs.

WILL RENDER "CARACTACUS," Illinois Singing Societies to Appear in Festival Hall.
 "Caractacus," an oratorio by England's greatest living composer, Edward Elgar, will be rendered in Festival Hall at the World's Fair at 8 o'clock this evening by the Evanston (Ill.) Choral Society and the Haymarket Musical Club, the full chorus consisting of more than 200 voices. This will be the third time that "Caractacus" has been given in America. It is a historical piece, illustrating the early struggle of the Britons with the Romans. The lines of history have been drawn from tradition. The director of the chorus is P. C. Luttrell.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

ROBERT BURNS.

BY LONGFELLOW.

"Tug-rog" is "chimney corner" or fireplace. The "laverock" is the lark. The plover and the curlew are birds that frequent rivers and seashores.

SIEE amid the fields of Ayr
 A plowman, who, in foul and fair,
 Sings at his task
 So clear, we know not if it is
 The laverock's song we hear, or his,
 Nor care to ask.

For him the plowing of those fields
 A more ethereal harvest yields
 The sheaves of grain;
 Songs sung with purple bloom the 17c.
 The plover's call, the curlew's cry,
 Sing in his brain.

Touched by his hand, the wayside weed
 Becomes a flower; the lowliest reed
 Beside the stream
 Is clothed with beauty; gorse and grass
 And heather, where his footsteps pass,
 The brighter seem.

He sings of love, whose flame illumines
 The darkness of lone cottage rooms;
 He feels the force,
 The treacherous undertow and stress,
 Of wayward passions, and no less
 The keen remorse.

But still the music of his song
 Rises o'er all, elate and strong;
 Its master-chorus
 Are Manhood, Freedom, Brotherhood,
 Its discords but an interlude
 Between the words.

His presence haunts this room to-night,
 A form of mingled mist and light,
 From that far coast,
 Welcome beneath this roof of mine!
 Welcome! this vacant chair is thine,
 Dear guest and ghost!

And then to die so young and leave
 Unfinished what he might achieve!
 Yet better sure
 Is this than wandering up and down
 An old man in a country town,
 Infirm and poor.

For now he haunts his native land
 As an immortal youth; his hand
 Guides every plow;
 He sits beside each ingle-nook,
 His voice is in each rushing brook,
 Each rustling bough.

John of Chicago. The soloists are: Mrs. Genevieve C. Wilson of Chicago, soprano; Mr. Glenn Hall of New York, tenor; G. William Miles of New York, baritone; and Gustav Holmquist of Chicago, bass.

To-morrow's organ recital will be given at 11:30 a. m. at the park of Kansas City, Mo., who has been for twenty years organist at Grace Church, Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL SCULPTURE COURT OPENS TO-DAY.

Section of the Art Department Contains Masterpieces of French and Other Foreign Artists at Fair.

The International Sculpture Court, the large annex south of the Art Palace, containing some of the finest pieces of the French, Italian, German, Belgian and Argentine art, will be opened to visitors at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The opening ceremonies will be held in the French section, which is the last section of the extensive exhibits of the Art Department to be opened to the public and contains the work of foreign sculptors only.

The French exhibit is the most elaborate display in the court and includes, in addition to other pieces, a wonderful collection of medals, in which the French excel the world. The west wall of the court is adorned with a huge piece of French tapestry, representing Napoleon Bonaparte in a leopon colony in Egypt. Perhaps the most famous piece in the section is the statue, "The Thinker," by Auguste Rodin. Other striking features are statues by Eugene Jean Bourry, "Porsaken," and "Babin," the representation of the French people, marble groups by Alfred Boucher, "Tenderness" and "In the Field," "Christ and St. Veronica" by Auguste Rodin, "The Spring of Life" by a sculptor group by Chappell, "Love Dream" by "The Dawn," and "The Dawn of the World," carved by Armand Julien Boudry, "Christ After the Scourging," in mahogany; "The Woodcutter," showing the life in a "Child's Figure" in lime tree wood.

The Italian pieces are mounted on blue pedestals and include "The Eternal Role," a splendid large statue by Salvatore Biondi, "Fino Ignazio," by Mario Biondi, a bust of Marconi, by Giuseppe Giacomini, and a large bronze group, "Going to War," showing the life in a "Child's Figure" in lime tree wood.

The Argentine collection represents the first exhibit of the kind ever made by the Argentine Government, and contains many beautiful pieces, among them, "The Argentine," a group of seven, by Rogelio Yrurtia, and a marble bust by "The Argentine," a group of seven, by Rogelio Yrurtia, and a marble bust by "The Argentine," a group of seven, by Rogelio Yrurtia.

The only German piece in the court is a marble statue by Reinhold Beggs, representing the most famous German sculptor. It represents a love scene and is named "The Electric Spark." The Belgian exhibit, in the east section of the court, includes a large sculpture group, "The Dawn of the World," carved by Armand Julien Boudry, "Christ After the Scourging," in mahogany; "The Woodcutter," showing the life in a "Child's Figure" in lime tree wood.

Concert for Director of Works.
 The South Dakota Band will give a complimentary concert to Mr. F. W. Taylor, Chief of the Department of Agriculture, this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Palace of Agriculture.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Elford and Miss Lindquist of Omaha are guests at the Laclede.
 —William H. Brock of Montpelier, Vt., is a Southern guest.
 —Mr. and Mrs. A. Deutch of Evansville are at the Laclede.
 —Mr. J. S. Sylvester of Billings, Mont., is among the visitors arriving.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Judd of the City of Mexico are arriving at the Laclede.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Schley of New York arrived yesterday at the Planters.
 —Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Foster of Boston are at the Hotel Jefferson.
 —John L. Chambers of Jacksonville, Ill., is a Laclede guest.

—Louis D. Hirschberger of Pittsfield and H. A. Shepherd of Jacksonville are at the Planters.
 —Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Elvin of Buffalo are guests at the St. Louis Hotel.
 —W. S. Marshall of Los Angeles is at the Laclede.
 —John and Mrs. J. G. Cunningham of Spokane are registered at the Planters.
 —A. B. Scrub of Des Moines is at the Southwestern.

—O. E. Hatcher was an arrival yesterday at the Southern.
 —Frank S. Shively of Hartford, Conn., is a guest at the Laclede.
 —F. H. Mille and H. A. Hamilton of Louisville are registered at the Hotel Jefferson.
 —Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Griffith of Omaha are among the arrivals at the Planters.

Missourians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
 New York, July 12.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were